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L18	l4 and L16	4	L18
L17	l1 and L16	3	L17
L16	thc or tetrahydrocannabinol or cannabinol	3280	L16
L15	l1 and L14	0	L15
L14	((424/43)!.CCLS.)	516	L14
L13	l8 same l1	2	L13
L12	(l9) and (drug or pharmaceutical or pharmaceutic)	111	L12
L11	l1 and L10	4	L11
L10	((424/45)!.CCLS.)	1260	L10
L9	l1 and L8	114	L9
L8	aerosol	72143	L8
L7	l5 same l1	5	L7
L6	l1 and L5	144	L6
L5	aerosol or particulate	265390	L5
L4	water near alcohol near glycol	700	L4
L3	ethosome or L2	3	L3
L2	ethosomal	2	L2
L1	water near ethanol near propylene glycol	1039	L1

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NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
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NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:19:38 ON 09 MAY 2002

=> s ethanol(s)propylene glycol(s)water
L1       13102 ETHANOL(S) PROPYLENE GLYCOL(S) WATER

=> s alcohol(s)glycol(s)water
L2       32423 ALCOHOL(S) GLYCOL(S) WATER

=>  s thc or tetrahydrocannabinol or cannabinol
L3       24160 THC OR TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL OR CANNABINOL

=> s l1(l)l3
L4          27 L1(L) L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           26 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 26  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2002:99081  USPATFULL
TITLE:                  Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis
                        of prostate cancer
INVENTOR(S):            Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Dillon, Davin C., Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Mitcham, Jennifer L., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Harlocker, Susan L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Kalos, Michael D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Fanger, Gary R., Mill Creek, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Retter, Marc W., Carnation, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Stolk, John A., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Day, Craig H., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Vedvick, Thomas S., Federal Way, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Carter, Darrick, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Li, Samuel X., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Wang, Aijun, Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Skeiky, Yasir A. W., Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
                        Hepler, William T., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
```

Henderson, Robert A., Edmonds, WA, UNITED STATES
Hural, John, Bainbridge Island, WA, UNITED STATES
McNeill, Patricia D., Des Moines, WA, UNITED STATES
Houghton, Raymond L., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002051977	A1	20020502
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-780669	A1	20010209 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-759143, filed on 12 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-709729, filed on 9 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-685166, filed on 10 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-679426, filed on 2 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-657279, filed on 6 Sep 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-651236, filed on 29 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-636215, filed on 10 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-605783, filed on 27 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-593793, filed on 13 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-510737, filed on 1 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6219981 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-568100, filed on 9 May 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-536857, filed on 27 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-483672, filed on 14 Jan 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-443686, filed on 18 Nov 1999, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-439313, filed on 12 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-352616, filed on 13 Jul 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-288946, filed on 9 Apr 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-232149, filed on 15 Jan 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-159812, filed on 23 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-115453, filed on 14 Jul 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-30607, filed on 25 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6262245 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-20956, filed on 9 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6261562 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-904804, filed on 1 Aug 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-806099, filed on 25 Feb 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US3492, filed on 25 Feb 1998, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US15838, filed on 14 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7556

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more prostate-specific polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly prostate cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:61314 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Novel treatment for cough		
INVENTOR(S):	Piomelli, Daniele, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002035150	A1	20020321
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-864920	A1	20010523 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-206591P		20000523 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MI K. KIM, Fish & Richardson P.C., 4350 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 500, San Diego, CA, 92122		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	34		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1210		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT..
AB The invention discloses the existence of cannabinoid receptors in the airways, which are functionally linked to inhibition of cough. Locally acting cannabinoid agents can be administered to the airways of a subject to ameliorate cough, without causing the psychoactive effects characteristic of systemically administered cannabinoids. In addition, locally or systemically administered cannabinoid inactivation inhibitors can also be used to ameliorate cough. The present invention also defines conditions under which cannabinoid agents can be administered to produce anti-tussive effects devoid of bronchial constriction.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:55008 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Clear oil-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing a therapeutic agent

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Fikstad, David T., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002032171	A1	20020314
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-877541	A1	20010608 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-345615, filed on 30 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6267985 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-751968, filed on 29 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-375636, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat.
No. US 6309663
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mark A. Wilson, REED & ASSOCIATES, 3282 Alpine Road, Portola Valley, CA, 94028
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 205
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4418
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods
for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compositions of the present invention include a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a triglyceride and at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon dilution with an aqueous medium, the carrier forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 26 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:21859 USPATFULL
TITLE: TRANSDERMAL ADMINISTRATION OF MENT
INVENTOR(S): MOO-YOUNG, ALFRED J., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NY, UNITED STATES
TSONG, YUN-YEN, NORTH CALDWELL, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002012694	A1	20020131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-154287	A1	19980916 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-59301P	19970917 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, 600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST, WESTFIELD, NJ, 07090
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1320

AB The present invention relates to transdermal dosage forms for delivery of androgens.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:21845 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for improved delivery of lipid regulating agents
INVENTOR(S):	Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002012680	A1	20020131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-898553	A1	20010702 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-258654, filed on 26 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6294192
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	140
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3604

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compositions for delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Compositions of the present invention include a hydrophobic therapeutic agent and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a hydrophilic surfactant and a hydrophobic surfactant. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the surfactants containing the therapeutic agent. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophobic therapeutic agents using these compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 5 kwic

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 26 USPATFULL

DETD . . . fenoprofen calcium, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, ketorolac, leflunomide, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, phenylbutazone, piroxicam, refocoxib, sulindac, **tetrahydrocannabinol**, tramadol and tromethamine;

DETD . . . tramadol, celecoxib, refocoxib, oxaprozin, nabumetone, ibuprofen, terbenafine, itraconazole, zileuton, zafirlukast, cisapride, fenofibrate, tizanidine, nizatidine, fexofenadine, loratadine, famotidine, paricalcitol, atovaquone, nabumetone, **tetrahydrocannabinol**, megesterol acetate, repaglinide, progesterone, rimexolone, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, sirolimus, teniposide, paclitaxel, pseudo-ephedrine, troglitazone, rosiglitazone,

finasteride, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E,. . .

DETD . . . except that the ingredients were added in the order listed in Table 32. The pre-concentrates were diluted 100.times. with purified **water**, and a visual observation was made immediately after dilution. The solutions were then allowed to stand 6 hours to assess.

. 250 mg

	Ethyl Alcohol	220 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
54	Cremophor RH-40	660 mg	clear solution	105
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene Glycol	100 mg		
	Ethanol	100 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
55	Cremophor RH-40	550 mg	clear solution	102
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene Glycol	450 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
56	Cremophor RH-40	580 mg	clear solution	108
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene Glycol	100 mg		
	Ethanol	100 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
57	Gelucire 44/14	120 mg	clear solution	108
	Incrocas 35	200 mg	(at 37.degree. C.)	
	Glycofurol. . .			

=> d 6 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:16844 USPATFULL

TITLE: Compositions, kits, and methods for identification, assessment, prevention, and therapy of cervical cancer

INVENTOR(S): Schlegel, Robert, Auburndale, MA, UNITED STATES
Deeds, James D., Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
Berger, Allison, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Zhao, Xumei, Burlington, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002009724	A1	20020124	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-732560	A1	20001208	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-169811P	19991208 (60)
	US 1999-171330P	19991221 (60)
	US 2000-189113P	20000314 (60)
	US 2000-193943P	20000331 (60)
	US 2000-203772P	20000512 (60)
	US 2000-210820P	20000609 (60)
	US 2000-220113P	20000721 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 46
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4368
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to compositions, kits, and methods for detecting, characterizing, preventing, and treating cervical cancers. A variety of markers are provided, wherein changes in the levels of expression of one or more of the markers is correlated with the presence of cervical cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 6 kwic

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . ESTs by assembling contiguous EST sequences into tentative genes. For example, TIGR has assembled human ESTs into a database called **THC** for tentative human consensus sequences. The **THC** database allows for a more definitive assignment compared to ESTs alone. Software programs exist (TIGR assembler and TIGEM EST assembly. . .
DETD [0275] Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic **water**, Cremophor EL (BASF; Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should. . . action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .

=> d 7 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:208478 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Modulators of amyloid aggregation
INVENTOR(S):	Findeis, Mark A., Cambridge, MA, United States Benjamin, Howard, Lexington, MA, United States Garnick, Marc B., Brookline, MA, United States Gefter, Malcolm L., Lincoln, MA, United States Hundal, Arvind, Brighton, MA, United States Kasman, Laura, Athens, GA, United States Musso, Gary, Hopkinton, MA, United States Signer, Ethan R., Cambridge, MA, United States Wakefield, James, Brookline, MA, United States Reed, Michael J., Marietta, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Praecis Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6319498	B1	20011120
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-617267		19960314 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-548998, filed on 27 Oct 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of		

Ser. No. US 1995-475579, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5854215 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-404831, filed on 14 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5817626
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Russel, Jeffrey E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DeConti, Jr., Giulio A., Laccotripe, Maria C.Lahive & Cockfield, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 52
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4293
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds that modulate the aggregation of amyloidogenic proteins or peptides are disclosed. The modulators of the invention can promote amyloid aggregation or, more preferably, can inhibit natural amyloid aggregation. In a preferred embodiment, the compounds modulate the aggregation of natural .beta. amyloid peptides (.beta.-AP). In a preferred embodiment, the .beta. amyloid modulator compounds of the invention are comprised of an A.beta. aggregation core domain and a modifying group coupled thereto such that the compound alters the aggregation or inhibits the neurotoxicity of natural .beta. amyloid peptides when contacted with the peptides. Furthermore, the modulators are capable of altering natural .beta.-AP aggregation when the natural .beta.-APs are in a molar excess amount relative to the modulators. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds of the invention, and diagnostic and treatment methods for amyloidogenic diseases using the compounds of the invention, are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 7 kwic

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .
DETD . . . sequence having at least one amino acid deletion compared to .beta.AP.sub.1-39, such that the .beta.-amyloid peptide compound is synthesized in **thc** subject and the subject is treated for a disorder associated with .beta.-amyloidosis. Preferably, the disorder is Alzheimer's disease. In one. . .

=> d 8 kwic

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. In all cases, the. . . microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The pharmaceutically acceptable carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**,

ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyetheylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .

DETD . . . was deprotected to yield the title compound as fine white crystals (0.5235 g, 1.84 mmol, 33)6.5%); mp: 268.degree. C. (dec); **THC**: R.sub.f =0.74 (Solvent I), 0.64 (Solvent K); IR (cm.sup.-1): 3400-2500 (OH), 1701 (carboxylatc C.dbd.O); .sup.1 H nmr (DMSO-d6): .delta. 8.09. . .

=> d 9 kwic

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 26 USPATFULL

DETD . . . of manufacture and storage. The liquid carrier or vehicle can be a solvent or liquid dispersion medium comprising, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, a polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, liquid polyethylene glycols, and the like), vegetable oils, nontoxic glyceryl esters, and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be. . .

DETD . . . two lobes. It is composed of a smaller N-terminal lobe connected by a flexible hinge to a larger C-terminal lobe. **Thc** N-terminal lobe is rich in .beta.-strands, while the C-terminal region is mostly helical. The catalytic site is defined by two. . .

=> d 10 kwic

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL

DETD The carrier can also be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for. . .

DETD Struve and Straumanis, "Separation of chronic marijuana (**THC**) users from nonusers: a discriminate function analysis using quantitative electroencephalographic variables," Biol. Psychiatry, 27:52A-53A, 1990.

=> d 10 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:137814 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment
INVENTOR(S):	Blum, Kenneth, San Antonio, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, United States (U.S. corporation) The University of Texas System AMD Board of Regents, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132724		20001017	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-69886		19980429	(9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Witz, Jean C.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hodgins, Daniel S.			

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 20845
AB Enhancement of attentional processing is attained by administration of an endorphinase inhibitor or enkephalinase inhibitor and optionally, a dopamine precursor, or a serotonin precursor, a GABA precursor, or an endorphin or enkephalinase releaser, or certain herbal compounds including Rhodiola rosea extract (Pharmaline) and/or Huperzine. These components promote restoration of normal neurotransmitter function and the components combined enhance the release of dopamine at the nucleus accumbens and are non-addictive. Use of the dopamine precursors L-phenylalanine, or L-Tyrosine, the enkephalinase inhibitor D-phenylalanine, and/or the serotonin precursor -hydroxytryptophan and a natural acetylcholenesterase inhibitor and chromium salts (i.e. picolinate, nicotinate, etc.) is especially preferred, but not limited to assist in relieving symptoms associated with brain phenylalanine deficiency.

=> d 11 kwic

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD Physiologically acceptable carriers suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. The composition should typically. . . . action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyetheylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for. . .
DETD . . . migration of RNA of the expected size which was derived from pT7-IC-Gag 1(Porter, D. C. et al. (1993)J. Virol. 67:3712-3719). **Thc** radioactivity of the Northern blot was quantitated using phosphorimagery.

=> d 12 kwic

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic **water**, Cremophor EL.TM. (BASF, Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should. . . action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyetheylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .
DETD . . . (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). **Thc**

dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD50/ED50.. . .

=> d 13 kwic

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 26 USPATFULL
SUMM After the heating process, the mixture is cooled to ambient temperature and the additives are filtered off. **Thc** pure nerve tissue is then formulated into cosmetic formulations.
SUMM The vehicle for suspensions is **water**, a suitable organic solvent, a buffer or mixtures thereof. Suitable organic materials useful as the solvent or a part of a solvent system are as follows: **propylene glycol**, polyethylene glycol [M.W. 200-600], polypropylene glycol [M.W. 425-2025], glycerine, sorbitol esters, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, **ethanol**, isopropanol, diethyl tartrate, butanediol and mixtures thereof. Such solvent systems can also contain **water**.

=> d 14 kwic

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for. . .
DETD A peptide given orally in an unprotected form is subject to digestion of **thc** peptide in the stomach and intestine which could cause large losses of activity. Neutralization of gastric contents with gastric acid. . .

=> d 15 kwic

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 26 USPATFULL
SUMM There remained a problem with tack (stickiness), however, and attempts to create better products included removing **water** from the formulations. A presentation entitled "Novel Formulations Based on Nonaqueous Emulsions of Polyols in Silicones", by A. Zombeck and. . . Dahms (Paper presented at the 19.sup.th IFSCC Congress, Sydney, Australia, Oct. 22-25, 1996) describes stable anhydrous antiperspirant emulsions prepared with **propylene glycol**; however, clear emulsions are not reported. Other parties have added **ethanol** but the quantities are so large that the regular emulsion (macroemulsion) is converted into a microemulsion with the result that. . .
SUMM . . . zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly propylene glycol complex, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly dipropylene glycol complex, and mixtures of any of the foregoing. **Thc** aluminum-containing materials can be commonly referred to as antiperspirant active aluminum salts. Generally, the foregoing metal antiperspirant active materials are. . .

=> d 16 kwic

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of a p62
coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and **thc** resultant mutants can be screened for proteolytic activity to identify mutants that retain proteolytic activity. Following mutagenesis of the nucleotide. . .
DETD Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable
solutions or dispersion. In all cases, the. . . action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyetheylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .

=> d 17 kwic

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where **water** soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable
solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic **water**, Cremophor EL.TM. (BASF, Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should. . . action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyetheylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by. . .
DETD . . . by PCR using two primers. The 5' primer contains the restriction site of interest followed by approximately twenty nucleotides of **thc** EMI1 coding sequence starting from the initiation codon; the 3' end sequence contains complementary sequences to the other restriction site. . .

=> d 18 kwic

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD It is preferred that **thc** TXU-5/B53-PAP immunoconjugate of the present invention be parenterally administered, i.e., intravenously, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously by infusion or injection. Solutions or. . .
DETD . . . of manufacture and storage. The liquid carrier or vehicle can be a solvent or liquid dispersion medium comprising, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, a polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycols, and the like), vegetable oils, nontoxic glycerol esters, lipids (for example, dimyristoyl phosphatidyl choline) and suitable. . .

=> d 19 kwic

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD The carrier can also be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, **water**, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for. . .
DETD Compound 4 (491 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL). Then, 1 N NaOH (3 mL) was added. **Thc** mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. Next, 1N HCl (3 mL) was added and the mixture was. . .

=> d 20 kwic

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . sweetening or flavoring agents, colored matter or dyes, and if desired, emulsifying or suspending agents, together with diluents such as **water**, **ethanol**, **propylene glycol**, glycerin, and combinations thereof For parenteral administration, solutions of R'-Glu-Trp-R", analogs, or receptor fragments in sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous polypropylene glycol may be employed, as well as sterile aqueous saline solutions of the corresponding **water** soluble pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts previously described. Such an aqueous solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid. . .
DETD TABLE 5

Thymalin Treatment of Acute Radiation Sickness:
Treatments 6 Months After **thc** Chernobyl Accident (X .+-. m)
Normal Irradiated Subjects
Healthy
Conventional
Thymalin Therapy:
Indices: Controls
Therapy
Before After

Lymphocytes, %
33.9 .+-. 1.2
. . .

=> d 21 kwic

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL
SUMM . . . like phosphatidylcholine (PC(), hydrogenated PC, phosphalidic acid (PA), phosphatidylserine (PS),- phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), phosphatidylglycerol (PPG), phosphatidylinositol (Pt), hydrogenated PC and others], **ethanol** (or other short chain alcohols), **water** and **propylene glycol** (or other glycols).
SUMM . . . phospholipid concentrations favor the formation of large size ethosomes. As examples, formulation 509(Table 4) containing 60% organic solvent and 38% **water** has a mean population of tens of nm's, while formulation 510 containing 50% organic solvent and 48% **water** has a mean population of 1 mm. In system 509 the

concentration of **ethanol** was 48% while in formulation 510 the **ethanol** concentration is only 20%. showing that the alcohol concentration is of great importance in determining vesicle size. The phospholipids which. . . concentrations ranging between about 0.1-1% can also be added to the preparation. Examples of alcohols which can be used are: **ethanol** and isopropyl alcohol. Examples of glycols are **propylene glycol** and Transcutol.RTM.. The source of the phospholipids can be egg, soybean, semi-synthetics, and synthetics. Non ionic surfactants can be combined. . . the non-aqueous phase (alcohol and glycol combination) may range between about 22 to 70%. The rest of the carrier contains **water** and possible additives. Vesicle formation is dependent on the **water** : alcohol ratio. This ratio is kept constant in the product, therefore, no changes in the entities population occur. Nevertheless, penetration. . .

SUMM . . . used with these systems are as follows: drugs like nicotine, nitroglycerine, estradiol (or like), testosterone (or like), progesterone, nifedipine, minoxidil, **tetrahydrocannabinol** (**THC**) or other cannabinoids, xanthines, auxiolytics (diazepam and others), antiepileptic (valnoctamide and others), diclofenac (and other NSAIDs),antibiotics, corticosteroids, tocopheral, 5-FU, acyclovir,. . .

SUMM c) Ethosomal system was prepared by mixing (Heidolph mixer) PL-90 and **water** in concentrations as in "b" and heating to dispersion at 60.degree.-70.degree. C. The dispersion was then cooled (ice bath) with constant mixing for 30 minutes. To the above dispersion a solution of 2%
Minoxidil in **ethanol-propylene glycol** (concentration as above) was added with vigorous mixing. A vesicular system was obtained. The preparation may be passed through a. . .

SUMM . . . were prepared by gently heating or at room temperature, a solution of soybean lecithin (Phospholipon 90) and Minoxidil in a **propylene glycol ethanol** mixture. Distilled **water** or buffer solution was added to the above system. A vesicular system was formed. The preparation may be passed through. .

SUMM e) A vesicular system containing a relatively high concentration of **Ethanol** or **Ethanol** and **Propylene Glycol** was obtained as follows: A dispersion containing soya phospholipid (Phospholipon 90), Minoxidil, **Ethanol**, **propylene glycol**, double distilled **water** or buffer solution, is passed through a homogenizer in order to reduce particle size concentrations of ingredients as in "c".

SUMM TABLE 1

Examples of skin permeation enhancing systems containing various drugs

Systems	DYPH1	DYPH2	MND200	SOD Immune	**THC** 1	MM33	MM39	MM42	MM43
COMPONENTS									
DYPHYLLINE	1%	1%							

ACYCLOVIR
DICLOFENAC 7 .mu.Ci/ml
SOD 6%
ROQUINIMEX 10%
MINOXIDIL 2% 2% 2% 2%
THC 7 .mu.ci/ml
PL-90 5% 5% 2% 2% 5% 2% 2% 2% .5% 5%
CHOLESTEROL
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- --. . .

SUMM

Example III-**THC** Ethosomal preparation

THC	1%
PL-90	4.2%
EtOH	51.7%
PG	15%
PVP-VA S-630	12.5%
DDW	16.6%

SUMM **THC** and PL-90 were dissolved in an EtOH-PG mixture with gentle heating while mixing. DDW was added with continuous stirring. PVP-VA.

.

.

SUMM . . . 2 47 30 20 1 (Col**)

					Cold
525	10	64	26	0	Hot
529	1.7	55.4	34.3	8.6	Cold

PL-90: phospholipid; DDW: **water**; Etoh: **ethanol**; PG: **propylene glycol**
*M(-): IMenthol
**Col: Colchicine
*See "Hot" or "Cold" methods described below.

SUMM Phospholipid is dissolved in **ethanol** at room temperature by vigorous stirring with the use of Heidolph mixer. **Propylene glycol** is added during the stirring. The mixture is heated to 30.degree. C. in a **water** bath. The **water** heated to 30.degree. C. in a separate vessel is added to the mixture which is then stirred for 5 minutes. . .

SUMM The phospholipid is dispersed in **water** by heating in a **water** bath at 40.degree. C. until a colloidal solution is obtained. In a separate vessel **ethanol** and **propylene glycol** are mixed and heated to 40.degree. C. Once both mixtures reach 40.degree. C. the organic phase is added to the. . .

SUMM

THC (as in ex. III)
THC in PG:EtOH (1:1)
Kp = 7.2 .times. 10.sup.-3 cm*hr.sup.-1
2.03 .times. 10.sup.-3 cm*hr.sup.-1

=> d 21 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:14498 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composition for applying active substances to or through the skin
INVENTOR(S): Touitou, Elka, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yissum Research Development Company of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5716638		19980210
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-563144		19951127 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-264204, filed on 22 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5540934

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Evenson, McKeown, Edwards & Lenahan, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1362
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic or medical composition for topical application to the skin. It results in the transdermal passage of an active ingredient, or in the introduction of such agent into the skin. The essential components of such compositions are phospholipids, an aliphatic alcohol of three or four carbon atoms or a combination of these alcohols, water and a compatible active ingredient, optionally with propylene glycol. Compositions advantageously comprise from 0.5% to 10% phospholipids, from 5% to 35% of a C.sub.3 - or C.sub.4 -alcohol, 15 to 30% ethanol, which contain together at least 20% but not more than 40 wt. % of ethanol and the C.sub.3 -alcohol; up to 20 wt. % propylene glycol, at least 20% water and at least one active ingredient. The compositions are suitable for the topical application of a wide variety of cosmetic and pharmaceutically active compounds. Phospholipids of choice are phosphatidylcholine, (P C), hydrogenated P C, phosphatidic acid (P A), phosphatidylserine (P S), phosphatidylethanolamine (P E), phosphatidylglycerol (P P G) and phosphatidylinositol (P I).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 22 kwic

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL

SUMM The invention relates to novel compositions containing phospholipids, short chain alcohols (C2-C4) and **water**. These compositions may also contain polyols. Prefered compositions contain phospholipids, **ethanol** (EtOH), **water** (DDW), and **propylene glycol** (PG).

SUMM . . . like phosphatidylcholine (PC), hydrogenated PC, phosphatidic acid (PA), phosphatidylserine (PS), phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), phosphatidylglycerol (PPG), phosphatidylinositol (Pl), hydrogenated PC and others, **ethanol** (or other short chain alcohols), **water** and **propylene glycol** (or other glycols).

SUMM . . . concentrations favorize the formation of large size ethosomes. As examples formulation 503 (Table 2) containing 68% organic solvent and 30% **water** has a mean population of less than 10 nm's, while formulation 510 containing 50% organic solvent and 48% **water**

has a mean population of 1 mm. In system 503 the concentration of **ethanol** was 48% while in formulation 510 the **ethanol** concentration is only 20%, showing that the alcohol concentration is of great importance in determining vesicle size. The phospholipids which. . . concentrations ranging between about 0.1-1% can also be added to the preparation. Examples of alcohols which can be used are: **ethanol** and isopropyl alcohol. Examples of glycols are **propylene glycol** and Transcutol.RTM.. The source of the phospholipids can be egg, soybean, semi-synthetics, and synthetics. Non ionic surfactants can be combined. . .

SUMM . . . used with these systems are as follows: drugs like nicotine, nitroglycerine, estradiol (or like), testosterone (or like), progesterone, nifedipine, minoxidil, **tetrahydrocannabinol** (**THC**) or other cannabinoids, xanthines, anxiolytics (diazepam and others), antiepileptic (valnoctamide and others), diclofenac (and other NSAIDs), Antibiotics, corticosteroids, tocopherol, 5-FU,. . .

DETD c) Ethosomal system was prepared by mixing (Heidolph mixer) PL-90 and **water** in concentrations as in "b" and heating to dispersion at 60.degree.-70.degree. C. The dispersion was then cooled (ice bath) with constant mixing for 30 minutes. To the above dispersion a solution of 2%

Minoxidil in **ethanol-propylene glycol** (concentration as above) was added with vigorous mixing. A vesicular system was obtained. The preparation may be passed through a. . .

DETD . . . were prepared by gently heating or at room temperature, a solution of soybean lecithin (Phospholipon 90) and Minoxidil in a **propylene glycol ethanol** mixture. Distilled **water** or buffer solution was added to the above system. A vesicular system was formed. The preparation may be passed through. .

.

DETD e) A vesicular system containing a relatively high concentration of **Ethanol** or **Ethanol** and **Propylene Glycol** was obtained as follows: A dispersion containing soya phospholipid (Phospholipon 90), Minoxidil, **Ethanol**, **propylene glycol**, double distilled **water** or buffer solution, is passed through a homogenizer in order to reduce particle size. concentrations of ingredients as in "c".

DETD TABLE 1

Examples of skin permeation enhancing systems Containing various drugs

Systems	DYPH1	DYPH2	MND200	SOD Immune	**THC** 1	MM33	MM39	MM42	MM43
COMPONENTS									
DYPHYLLINE	1%	1%							
ACYCLOVIR									
DICLOFENAC			7 .mu.Ci/ml						
SOD				6%					
ROQUINIMEX					10%				
MINOXIDIL						2%	2%	2%	2%
THC						7 .mu.ci/ml			

PL-90 5% 5% 2% 2% 5% 2% 2% 2% 5% 5%
CHOLESTEROL
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- --. . .

DETD Example III--**THC** Ethosomal Preparation

DETD

THC	1%
PL-90	4.2%
EtOH	51.7%
PG	15%
PVP-VA S-630	12.5%
DDW	16.6%

DETD **THC** and PL-90 were dissolved in an EtOH-PG mixture with gentle heating while mixing. DDW was added with continuous stirring. PVP-VA.
.
.

DETD . . . Cold

518	2	47	30	20	1(Col**) Cold
525	10	64	26	0	Hot
529	1.7	55.4	34.3	8.6	Cold

PL-90: phospholipid; DDW: **water**; Etoh: **ethanol**; PG: **propylene glycol**
*M(-): lMenthol
**Col: Colchicine
*See "Hot" or "Cold" methods described below.

DETD Phospholipid is dissolved in **ethanol** at room temperature by vigorous stirring with the use of Heidolph mixer. **Propylene glycol** is added during the stirring. The mixture is heated to 30.degree. C. in a **water** bath. The **water** heated to 30.degree. C. in a separate vessel is added to the mixture which is then stirred for 5 minutes. . .

DETD The phospholipid is dispersed in **water** by heating in a **water** bath at 40.degree. C. until a colloidal solution is obtained. In a seperate vessel **ethanol** and **propylene glycol** are mixed and heated to 40.degree. C. Once both mixtures reach 40.degree. C. the organic phase is added to the. . .

DETD

THC (as in ex. III)	**THC** in PG:EtOH (1:1)

Kp= 7.2 .times. 10.sup.-3 cm*hr.sup.-1
2.03 .times. 10.sup.-3 cm*hr.sup.-1

=> d 23 kwic

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL

DETD . . . cited, for example, starch, gelatin, glucose, lactose, fructose, maltose, magnesium carbonate, talc, magnesium stearate, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, gum arabic, polyethylene glycol, **propylene glycol**, petrolatum, glycerol, **ethanol**, simple syrup, sodium chloride, sodium sulfite, sodium phosphate, citric acid, polyvinylpyrrolidone, **water**, and the like.

DETD The content of **THC** or its salt in the drug varies depending on the formulation. In general, it should preferably be contained in a. .

DETD **THC** used in the examples is one synthesized from protocatechualdehyde and resacetophenone by a method analogous to the known synthesis method. . .

DETD In this example, tests were conducted to confirm the safety of **THC**, which is the active ingredient of the drug of the present invention.

DETD **THC** was administered by oral administration or intraperitoneal injection to five 5-week old male ddy mice. As the result, the minimum. . .

DETD The antiinflammatory activity of **THC** was tested by using carragheenin-induced paw edema method widely used for the evaluation of the effectiveness of general antiinflammatory drugs. . .

DETD . . . and the volume of paw was measured after 30, 60, 90, 120, 180 and 300 minutes, respectively. The test drug (**THC**) had been administered orally in a dosage of 1.0 ml/200 g 60 minutes before the administration of carragheenin. The control. . .

DETD From the figure, it is apparent that **THC** exhibits marked inhibitory effect against carragheenin-induced edema in a dosage of 300 mg/kg, and thus confirming its effectiveness as antiinflammatory. . .

DETD In this example, tests were conducted to examine the therapeutical activity of **THC** against kidney injury induced by cis-platinum (cis-DDP) which is an anti-cancer drug and is known to have a very strong. . .

DETD . . . group of ten ddy male mice each weighing from 20 to 25 g were orally administered with 100 mg/kg/day of **THC** or isoliquiritigenin (positive comparative compound) for 5 continuous days, subcutaneously injected with 17 mg/kg of cis-platinum once on the fifth day, and were treated moreover for 5 continuous days orally administered with **THC** or isoliquiritigenin in the same manner as above. Thereafter, blood samples were collected, and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) in the. . .

DETD TABLE 1

	Blood Urea Nitrogen
Non-treated group	27.9 .+-. 2.6
Cis-platinum	114.7 .+-. 18.4
Cis-platinum + **THC**	47.1 .+-. 12.6**
Cis-platinum + isoliquiritigenin	70.6 .+-. 14.0*

Significant difference for cisplatinum-administered group (**: P < 0.01, *: P < 0.05)

DETD From the results shown in Table 1, it is apparent that **THC** suppressed the increase in blood urea nitrogen due to kidney injury induced by cis-platinum more potently than isoliquiritigenin, thus confirming. . .

DETD TABLE 2

	Dose	Number of Animal	Ulcer Index	Inhibition Ratio
Control group	--	5	46.7 .+-. 34.6	

				--
(Ulcer-ocurring control group)				
THC	100	5	1.2 .+-. 2.5**	97.3
Cetraxate hydrochloride	100	5	11.2 .+-. 20.0**	75.7

Significant difference for control group (**: P <. . .

DETD From the results shown in Table 2, it is apparent that **THC** exhibited remarkable inhibitory activity against hydrochloric acid-ethanol-induced ulcer, thus confirming its effectiveness as antiulcer drug.

DETD (2) Inhibition Effect of **THC** on Liberation of Histamine by Compound 48/80

DETD Locke's solution (0.5 ml) and 1.0 ml of **THC** or isoliquiritigenin solution prepared in a concentration of 0.03 mM (**THC** or isoliquiritigenin was dissolved in a physiological saline solution containing 1% sodium bicarbonate, the resultant solution being diluted with Locke's. . .

DETD As a control, Locke's solution was added instead of the solution of **THC** and, as a blank, the Locke's solution was added instead of **THC** and Compound 48/80, the other operations being the same as those described above.

DETD The inhibition ratio of **THC** or isoliquiritigenin for the liberation of histamine by Compound 48/80 is calculated from the following equations: ##EQU1## Ps: Amount of free histamines (in the supernatant) Pr: Amount of remaining histamines (in the sediment) ##EQU2## I: Value of A of **THC** or isoliquiritigenin C: Value of A of the control

DETD TABLE 3

	Liberation Ratio of Histamine (%)	Inhibition Ratio (%)
Control	82.4	--
THC (0.03 mM)	10.4	91.1
Isoliquiritigenin (0.03 mM)	71.2	14.2
Blank	3.4	--

DETD From the results shown in Table 3, it is apparent that **THC** exhibits inhibition effect on the histamine liberation from rat mast cells caused by Compound 48/80 more potent than isoliquiritigenin, thus.

. .

DETD Next, examples of formulations containing **THC** as active ingredient are described.

DETD Example 6

5 mg Tablet

THC	5 mg
Lactose	137 mg
Starch	45 mg
Carboxymethylcellulose	

	10 mg
calcium salt	
Talc	2 mg
Magnesium stearate	1 mg
	200 mg/tablet

DETD Crystals of **THC** were ground, lactose and starch were added thereto, and they were mixed. Starch paste (10%) was added to the mixture,. . .

DETD Example 7

25 mg Tablet

THC	25 mg
Lactose	120 mg
Starch	42 mg
Carboxymethylcellulose	
	10 mg
calcium salt	
Talc	2 mg
Magnesium stearate	1 mg
	200 mg/tablet

DETD Crystals of **THC** were ground, lactose and starch were added thereto, and they were mixed. Starch paste (10%) was added to the mixture,. . .

DETD Example 8

20 mg Capsule

THC	20 mg
Lactose	53 mg
Starch	25 mg
Magnesium stearate	2 mg
	100 mg/capsule

DETD Crystals of **THC** were well ground, and starch, lactose and magnesium stearate were added thereto. After they had been mixed adequately, the mixture. . .

DETD Example 9

Injectable Composition

THC	100 mg
Nikkol HCO60	500 mg
Sodium chloride	90 mg
Distilled water for injection	
	10 ml
	690 mg/10 ml

DETD Formulation amounts of **THC**, Nikkol and sodium chloride were dissolved in distilled water for injection and the resulting solution was adjusted to pH 7.0.. . .

=> d 22 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:67758 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for applying active substances to or

through the skin
INVENTOR(S): Touitou, Elka, 6 Demumit, Givat Canada, Gilo, Jerusalem
93890, Israel

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5540934		19960730	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-264204		19940622	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keck, Mahin & Cate
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 586
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic or medical composition for topical application to the skin. It results in the transdermal passage of an active ingredient, or in the introduction of such agent into the skin. The essential components of such compositions are a phospholipid, a lower aliphatic alcohol of two to four carbon atoms, optionally with propylene glycol, water and a compatible active ingredient. The alcohol content is generally from 20 to 50%, and when propylene glycol is present, the combined percentage of alcohol and glycol being up to about 70%. The composition are suitable for the topical application of a wide variety of cosmetic and pharmaceutical compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 23 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:34182 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic agent for penal disorders
INVENTOR(S): Satoh, Toshio, Tokushima, Japan
Matsumoto, Hitoshi, Tokushima, Japan
Kakegawa, Hisao, Tokushima, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Nippon Hypox Laboratories Incorporated, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5109025		19920428	
	WO 9006108		19900614	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-543845		19900725	(7)
	WO 1989-JP1197		19891124	
			19900725	PCT 371 date
			19900725	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1988-297847	19881125

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Friedman, S. J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 404
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB 2',3,4,4'-tetrahydroxychalcone and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof are used as a therapeutic agent for treatment of renal disorders, and have activity for treatment of renal disorders and also for treatment of renal disorders accompanied by digestive disorders, and/or general inflammations, and/or allergic diseases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 24 kwic

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . of alcohol and 15 cm.sup.3 of 6N aqueous potash heated to reflux. After the addition of 50 cm.sup.3 of water, **thc** alcohol is removed by evaporation under a vacuum. The resulting aqueous phase is diluted to 200cm.sup.3, cooled to between 0. . .
DETD **Thc** NMR.sup.1 H spectrum 60 MHz conforms to the expected structure.
DETD

Propylene glycol	20.000	g
Ethanol	34.870	g
Polyethylene glycol, molecular mass 400	40.000	g
Water	4.000	g
Butylhydroxyanisole	0.010	g
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.020	g
6-(3-adamantyl-4-methoxy benzoyl)-2-naphthalene carboxylic acid	0.100	g
Minoxidil	1.000	g

=> d 25 kwic

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL
DETD . . . with 20 moles of ethylene oxide, sold under the name "Tween 20" by "Atlas"
Mixture of glycerol mono- and distearate sold under **thc** name "Geleol" by "Gattefosse" 4.2 g
Propylene glycol 10 g
Butylated hydroxyanisole 0.01 g
Butylated hydroxytoluene 0.02 g
Ceto-stearyl alcohol 6.2 g
Preserving agents q.s.
Perhydrosqualene 18 g
Mixture. . .
DETD

Propylene glycol	20	g
Ethanol	34.92	g
Polyethylene glycol of molecular mass 400	40	g
Water	4	g
Butylated hydroxyanisole	0.01	g
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.02	g
Compound of Example 2	0.05	g
Minoxidil	1	g

=> d 26 kwic

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1

AB The effect of decylmethylsulfoxide (decylMSO) and oleic acid on the skin permeation of the highly lipophilic compound, **tetrahydrocannabinol** (**THC**), was investigated. The solvents were **propylene glycol** (PG)-**ethanol** (EtOH) and PG-EtOH-H2O mixtures. For comparisons, similar compositions containing the hydrophilic drugs 5-fluorouracyl (5FU) were also tested. Twenty-four-hour experiments were. . . hairless mouse skin. The results were treated using the Transderm computer program. The results show that the permeability coefficient of **THC** was: (1) increased by an order of magnitude by **water** ; (2) increased 6 times by 3% oleic acid in PG-EtOH solutions: (3) increased fourteen times by 3% oleic acid in. . . similar systems containing the hydrophilic 5FU were tested. The permeability coefficient of 5FU was: (1) not affected by presence of **water**; (2) not affected by oleic acid; (3)not affected by decylMSO in PG-EtOH; and (4) increased 14 times by decylMSO in. . .

=> d 26 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:268494 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA86:7738
TITLE: ALTERED SKIN PERMEATION OF A HIGHLY LIPOPHILIC MOLECULE TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL.
AUTHOR(S): TOUITOU E; FABIN B
CORPORATE SOURCE: SCH. PHARM., DEP. PHARM., HEBREW UNIV. JERUSALEM, P.O. BOX 12065, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.
SOURCE: INT J PHARM (AMST), (1988) 43 (1-2), 17-22.
CODEN: IJPHDE. ISSN: 0378-5173.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of decylmethylsulfoxide (decylMSO) and oleic acid on the skin permeation of the highly lipophilic compound, **tetrahydrocannabinol** (**THC**), was investigated. The solvents were **propylene glycol** (PG)-**ethanol** (EtOH) and PG-EtOH-H2O mixtures. For comparisons, similar compositions containing the hydrophilic drugs 5-fluorouracyl (5FU) were also tested. Twenty-four-hour experiments were performed with diluted solutions of the drugs in Valia-Chien diffusion cells through hairless mouse skin. The results were treated using the Transderm computer program. The results show that the permeability coefficient of **THC** was: (1) increased by an order of magnitude

by **water**; (2) increased 6 times by 3% oleic acid in PG-EtOH solutions: (3) increased fourteen times by 3% oleic acid in PG-EtOH-H2O solutions; (4) not affected by decylMSO in PG-EtOH solutions: and (5) decreased 25% by decylMSO in PG-ETOH-H2O solutions. A different behavior was observed when similar systems containing the hydrophilic 5FU were tested. The permeability coefficient of 5FU was: (1) not affected by presence of **water**; (2) not affected by oleic acid; (3)not affected by decylMSO in PG-EtOH; and (4) increased 14 times by decylMSO in PG-EtOH-H2O. These results emphasize that the selective effect of an enhancer is the result of a tridimensional interaction between the drug, the skin, and the enhancer, in a the selective effect of an enhancer is the result of a tridimensional interaction between the drug, the skin, and the enhancer, in a specific environment.

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:19:16 ON 09 MAY 2002)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:19:38 ON
     09 MAY 2002
L1         13102 S ETHANOL(S)PROPYLENE GLYCOL(S)WATER
L2         32423 S ALCOHOL(S)GLYCOL(S)WATER
L3         24160 S THC OR TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL OR CANNABINOL
L4            27 S L1(L)L3
L5            26 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s l3(l)l2
L6            78 L3(L) L2

=> l6 not l4
L6 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l6 not l4
L7            66 L6 NOT L4

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8            66 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l8 and tetrahydrocannabinol
L9            36 L8 AND TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL

=> d ibib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 36  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:85231  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Method and apparatus for the delivery of samples to a
                         chemical sensor array
INVENTOR(S):             McDevitt, John T., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
                         Anslyn, Eric V., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
                         Shear, Jason B., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
                         Neikirk, Dean P., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER       KIND    DATE
```

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002045272	A1	20020418
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-775048	A1	20010131 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-179369P	20000131 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ERIC B. MEYERTONS, CONLEY, ROSE & TAYON, P.C., P. O. BOX 398, AUSTIN, TX, 78767-0398
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 335
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 87 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 8920
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A system for the rapid characterization of multi-analyte fluids, in one embodiment, includes a light source, a sensor array, and a detector. The sensor array is formed from a supporting member into which a plurality of cavities may be formed. A series of chemically sensitive particles are, in one embodiment positioned within the cavities. The particles may be configured to produce a signal when a receptor coupled to the particle interacts with the analyte. Using pattern recognition techniques, the analytes within a multi-analyte fluid may be characterized.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 36 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:97606 USPATFULL
TITLE: Assay method utilizing induced luminescence
INVENTOR(S): Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
Kirakossian, Hrair, San Jose, CA, United States
Pease, John S., Los Altos, CA, United States
Daniloff, Yuri, Mountain View, CA, United States
Wagner, Daniel B., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6251581	B1	20010626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-704569		19910522 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ponnaluri, P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner L.L.P., Gattari, Patrick G
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected

of containing the analyte. One method comprises treating a medium suspected of containing an analyte under conditions such that the analyte, if present, causes a photosensitizer and a chemiluminescent compound to come into close proximity. The photosensitizer generates singlet oxygen and activates the chemiluminescent compound when it is in close proximity. The activated chemiluminescent compound subsequently produces light. The amount of light produced is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. Preferably, at least one of the photosensitizer and chemiluminescent compound is associated with a surface which is usually a suspendible particle, and a specific binding pair member is bound thereto. Compositions and kits are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 kwic

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 36 USPATFULL

DETD The next group of drugs includes those derived from marijuana, which includes **cannabinol** and **tetrahydrocannabinol**.

DETD . . . solution of the chemiluminescent compound or sensitizer will be employed. Solvents that may be utilized include alcohols, including ethanol, ethylene **glycol** and benzyl **alcohol**; amides such as dimethyl formamide, formamide, acetamide and tetramethyl urea and the like; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide and sulfolane; and ethers such as carbitol, ethyl carbitol, dimethoxy ethane and the like, and **water**. The use of solvents having high boiling points in which the particles are insoluble permits the use of elevated temperatures. . . can subsequently be removed from the particles by virtue of their ability to be dissolved in a solvent such as **water** that is insoluble in the particles. Aromatic solvents are preferred, and generally solvents that are soluble in the particle. For.

. .

DETD A 2.1 mM solution of nC.sub.10 was prepared in benzyl **alcohol**. Ethylene **glycol** (16 mL) was placed in a 20 mL glass vial and warmed to 100.degree. on a laboratory hot plate. Benzyl **alcohol** (1.6 ml) was added and the mixture stirred magnetically. Stock latex suspension (2 mL, 38 nm carboxylate modified latex containing. . . The latex containing fractions were pooled and applied to a second SEPHADEX.RTM. G-25 (Pharmacia Biotech) column (2.5.times.35 cm) equilibrated with **water**. The latex was eluted in a volume of 30 mL.

DETD A 2.1 mM solution of nC.sub.10 was prepared in benzyl **alcohol**. Ethylene **glycol** (80 mL) was placed in a 125 mL Erlenmeyer flask and warmed to 110.degree. on a laboratory hot plate. Benzyl **alcohol** (8 mL) was added and the mixture stirred magnetically. The nC.sub.10 solution (2 mL) was added followed immediatley by stock. . . continued at 100.degree. to 110.degree. for 10 minutes while stirring vigorously. The flask was then placed in a room temperature **water** bath to cool. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with an equal volume of ethanol and immediately centrifuged at 15,000. . . to disperse the particles. Centrifugation was repeated, 15,000 rpm 1 hour. The supernatants were decanted and the pellet resuspended in **water**. Following a final centrifugation, the pellets were resuspended in **water** to a final volume of 20 mL.

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=>  d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:19:16 ON 09 MAY 2002)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:19:38 ON
     09 MAY 2002
L1         13102 S ETHANOL(S)PROPYLENE GLYCOL(S)WATER
L2         32423 S ALCOHOL(S)GLYCOL(S)WATER
L3         24160 S THC OR TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL OR CANNABINOL
L4            27 S L1(L)L3
L5            26 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L6            78 S L3(L)L2
L7            66 S L6 NOT L4
L8            66 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9            36 S L8 AND TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL

=> s l6 and aerosol
L10           14 L6 AND AEROSOL

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11           14 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 14  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:55152  USPATFULL
TITLE:                    Hapten-carrier conjugates for use in drug-abuse
therapy
                          and methods for preparation of same
INVENTOR(S):              Swain, Philip A., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Schad, Victoria C., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Greenstein, Julia L., West Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Exley, Mark A., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Fox, Barbara S., Wayland, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Powers, Stephen P., Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES
                          Gefter, Malcolm L., Lincoln, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Cantab Pharmaceuticals Research Limited (U.S.
                          corporation)

                               NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                          --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:       US 2002032316      A1   20020314
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 2001-882803     A1   20010614  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-257821, filed on 25
                          Feb 1999, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US
                          1996-720487, filed on 30 Sep 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No.
US
                          5876727 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                          1995-563673, filed on 28 Nov 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No.
US
                          5760184 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
                          1995-414971, filed on 31 Mar 1995, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:     William D. Noonan, M.D., KLARQUIST SPARKMAN CAMPBELL,
                          LEIGH & WHINSTON, LLP, 121 SW Salmon St., Suite 1600,
                          Portland, OR, 97204-2988
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         86
```

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 37 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3740
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Hapten-carrier conjugates capable of eliciting anti-hapten antibodies in
vivo by administering, in a therapeutic composition, are disclosed. Methods of preparing said conjugates and therapeutic compositions are also disclosed. Where the hapten is a drug of abuse, a therapeutic composition containing the hapten-carrier conjugate is particularly useful in the treatment of drug addiction, more particularly, cocaine addiction. Passive immunization using antibodies raised against conjugates of the instant invention is also disclosed. The therapeutic composition is suitable for co-therapy with other conventional drugs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d kwic

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD [0074] Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;
DETD [0206] Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .
DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

=> d 2 kwic

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD . . . fenoprofen calcium, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, ketorolac, leflunomide, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, phenylbutazone, piroxicam, refocoxib, sulindac, **tetrahydrocannabinol**, tramadol and tromethamine;
DETD . . . tramadol, celecoxib, refocoxib, oxaprozin, nabumetone, ibuprofen, terbenafine, itraconazole, zileuton, zafirlukast, cisapride, fenofibrate, tizanidine, nizatidine, fexofenadine, loratadine, famotidine, paricalcitol, atovaquone, nabumetone, **tetrahydrocannabinol**, megesterol acetate, repaglinide, progesterone, rimexolone, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, sirolimus, teniposide, paclitaxel, pseudo-ephedrine, troglitazone, rosiglitazone, finasteride, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E,. . .
DETD . . . other properties to the formulation. The compositions of the present invention can also be formulated as a spray or an **aerosol**. In particular, the compositions may be formulated as a sprayable solution, and such formulation is particularly useful for spraying to. . .
DETD [0196] The absorbance of each solution was measured at 400.2 nm, using a

purified **water** standard, and the results are shown in Table 26.

TABLE 26

Spectroscopic Characterization of Optical Clarity

Example No.	Formulation			Absorbance (400.2 nm) 10X	100X
13	Cremophor RH-40	430	mg	0.407	0.099
	Myvacet 9-45	310	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	210	mg		
14	Cremophor RH-40	610	mg	0.299	0.055
	Peceol	160	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	200	mg		
15	Cremophor RH-40	540	mg	0.655	0.076
	Span 80	260	mg		
	Triacetin	220	mg		
16	Incrocas 35	470	mg	0.158	0.038
	Myvacet 9-45	250	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	220	mg		
17	Incrocas 35	510	mg	0.064	0.009
	Imwitor 988	220	mg		
	Triacetin	200	mg		
18	Tween 20	570	mg	0.031	0.003
	Lauroglycol FCC	140	mg		
	Glycofurol	220	mg		
19	Crovol M70	610	mg	0.049	0.006
	Crovol M40	120	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	200	mg		
20	Cremophor RH-40	250	mg	0.028	0.008
	Labrasol	250	mg		
	Capmul GMO-K	110	mg		
	Triacetin	100	mg		
21	Cremophor RH-40	220	mg	0.114	0.018
	Lauroglycol FCC	200	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	75	mg		
22	Tween 80	170	mg	0.050	0.008
	Capmul MCM	30	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	38	mg		
23	Cremophor RH-40	550	mg	0.029	0.006
	Capmul MCM	80	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	53	mg		
24	Cremophor RH-40	230	mg	0.187	0.020
	Peceol	70	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	54	mg		
25	Cremophor RH-40	500	mg	0.028	0.005
	Plurol Oleique	10	mg		
	CC497	11	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**				
26	Tween 80	180	mg	0.036	0.003
	Lauroglycol FCC	20	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	37	mg		
27	Tween 80	420	mg	0.036	0.009
	Labrasol	330	mg		
	Arlacel 186	54	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	140	mg		
28	Tagat O2	500	mg	0.077	0.005
	PGMG-03	50	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	100	mg		

29	Incrocas 35	250	mg	0.053	0.005
	Gelucire 44/14	150	mg		
	Triacetin	94	mg		
30	Cremophor RH-40	270	mg	0.232	0.047
	Labrafil	170	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	100	mg		
31	Crovol M-70	380	mg	0.064	0.011
	Labrafil	50	mg		
	Triacetin	100	mg		
32	Cremophor RH-40	300	mg	0.163	0.034
. . . 340	mg 0.038	0.005			
	Lauroglycol FCC	110	mg		
	Glycofurol	100	mg		
34	Incrocas-35	310	mg	0.101	0.020
	Labrafil	110	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	100	mg		
35	Cremophor RH-40	300	mg	0.908	0.114
	Span 80	130	mg		
	Triacetin	100	mg		
36	Cremophor RH-40	510	mg	0.039	0.008
	Arlacel 186	58	mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	55	mg		
37	Cremophor RH-40	510	mg	0.440	0.100
	Peceol	140	mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	58	mg		
38	Cremophor RH-40	500	mg	0.411	0.107
	Labrafil M2125CS	400	mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	88	mg		
39	Cremophor RH-40	550	mg	0.715	0.106
	Span 80	220	mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	78	mg		
40	Cremophor RH-40	500	mg	0.547	0.147
	Crodamol	280	mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	100	mg		
41	Cremophor RH-40	550	mg	0.419	0.055
	Labrafil M2125CS	340	mg		
	Span 80	200	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	110	mg		
42	Cremophor RH-40	500	mg	0.293	0.260
	Labrafil M2125CS	270	mg		
	Crovol M-40	280	mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	100	mg		

DETD . . . except that the ingredients were added in the order listed in Table 32. The pre-concentrates were diluted 100.times. with purified **water**, and a visual observation was made immediately after dilution. The solutions were then allowed to stand 6 hours to assess.

. Polyfunctional Therapeutic Agents

Example No.	Composition		Observation	Cyclosporin Concentration*
50	Cremophor RH-40	430 mg	clear solution	121
	Myvacet 9-45	310 mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	210 mg		
	Cyclosporin	99 mg		
51	Cremophor RH-40	610 mg	clear solution	99
	Peceol	160 mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	200 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		

52	Cremophor RH-40	540 mg	clear solution	114
	Span 80	260 mg		
	Triacetin	220 mg		
	Cyclosporin	97 mg		
53	Incrocas 35	470 mg	clear solution	96
	Myvacet 9-45	250 mg		
	Ethyl **Alcohol**	220 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
54	Cremophor RH-40	660 mg	clear solution	105
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	100 mg		
	Ethanol	100 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
55	Cremophor RH-40	550 mg	clear solution	102
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	450 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
56	Cremophor RH-40	580 mg	clear solution	108
	Arlacel 186	120 mg		
	Propylene **Glycol**	100 mg		
	Ethanol	100 mg		
	Cyclosporin	100 mg		
57	Gelucire 44/14	120 mg	clear solution	108
	Incrocas 35	200 mg	(at. . .	

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 formulated as a solution, a cream, a lotion, an ointment, a suppository, a spray, an **aerosol**, a paste or a gel.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:21845 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for improved delivery of lipid
regulating agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002012680	A1	20020131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-898553	A1	20010702 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-258654, filed on 26 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6294192
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 140
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3604
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compositions for delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Compositions of the present invention include a hydrophobic therapeutic agent and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a

hydrophilic surfactant and a hydrophobic surfactant. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the surfactants containing the therapeutic agent. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophobic therapeutic agents using these compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 kwic

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD . . . ESTs by assembling contiguous EST sequences into tentative genes. For example, TIGR has assembled human ESTs into a database called **THC** for tentative human consensus sequences. The **THC** database allows for a more definitive assignment compared to ESTs alone. Software programs exist (TIGR assembler and TIGEM EST assembly. . .
DETD . . . Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as **water** for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene **glycol** or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl **alcohol** or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid; buffers such as. . .
DETD [0279] For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an **aerosol** spray from a pressurized container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or. . .

=> d 4 kwic

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD . . . D- and L-isomers of the aromatic amino acid residues (i.e., tryptophan, tyrosine, and phenylalanine) in natural and synthetic polypeptidcs. Again, **thc** incorporation of neo-tryptophan or a neo-tryptophan derivative into an amino acid sequence can improve a polypeptide's binding affinities, selectivity, blood. . .
DETD . . . subcutaneous, extracranial, intrathecal, and intradermal injection, by oral administration, by inhalation, or by gradual perfusion over time. For example, an **aerosol** preparation can be given to a mammal by inhalation. It is noted that the duration of treatment with the materials. . .
DETD . . . for administration can include sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents include, without limitation, propylene **glycol**, polyethylene **glycol**, vegetable oils, and injectable organic esters. Aqueous carriers include, without limitation, **water** as well as **alcohol**, saline, and buffered solutions. Preservatives, flavorings, and other additives such as, for example, antimicrobials, anti-oxidants, chelating agents, inert gases, and. . .

=> d 5 kwic

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD . . . administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an **aerosol** spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized **aerosol** the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of e.g.. . .

DETD A suitable pharmaceutical carrier for hydrophobic compounds of the invention is a cosolvent system comprising benzyl **alcohol**, a nonpolar surfactant, a **water**-miscible organic polymer, and an aqueous phase. **Thc** cosolvent system may be the VPD co-solvent system. VPD is a solution of 3% (w/v) benzyl **alcohol**, 8% (w/v) of the nonpolar surfactant polysorbate 80, and 65% (w/v) polyethylene **glycol** 300, made up to volume in absolute ethanol. The VPD co-solvent system (VPD:5W) consists of VPD diluted 1:1 with a 5% (w/v) dextrose in **water** solution. This co-solvent system dissolves hydrophobic compounds well, and itself produces low toxicity upon systemic administration. Naturally, the proportions of. . . be varied: for example, other low-toxicity nonpolar surfactants may be used instead of polysorbate 80; the fraction size of polyethylene **glycol** may be varied; other biocompatible polymers may replace polyethylene **glycol**, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone; and other sugars or polysaccharides may substitute for dextrose.

=> d 6 kwic

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD . . . carriers include finely divided solids such as talc, clay, microcrystalline cellulose, silica, alumina and the like. Useful liquid carriers include **water**, alcohols or glycols or **water** -**alcohol/glycol** blends, in which the present compounds can be dissolved or dispersed at effective levels, optionally with the aid of non-toxic. . . applied from absorbent pads, used to impregnate bandages and other dressings, or sprayed onto the affected area using pump-type or **aerosol** sprayers.

DETD . . . two lobes. It is composed of a smaller N-terminal lobe connected by a flexible hinge to a larger C-terminal lobe. **Thc** N-terminal lobe is rich in .beta.-strands, while the C-terminal region is mostly helical. The catalytic site is defined by two. . .

=> d 7 kwic

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;

DETD Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .

DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application

suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

=> d 7 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:50377 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Hapten-carrier conjugates for use in drug-abuse therapy and methods for preparation of same
INVENTOR(S):	Swain, Philip A., Boston, MA, United States Schad, Victoria C., Cambridge, MA, United States Greenstein, Julia L., West Newton, MA, United States Exley, Mark A., Chestnut Hill, MA, United States Fox, Barbara S., Wayland, MA, United States Powers, Stephen P., Waltham, MA, United States Gefter, Malcolm L., Lincoln, MA, United States Briner, Thomas J., Arlington, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Immulogic Pharmaceutical Corporation, Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6054127		20000425
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-884497		19970627 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-563673, filed on 28 Nov 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760184 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-414971, filed on 31 Mar 1995, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Ponnaluri, P.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hale & Dorr LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	27 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2598		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Hapten-carrier conjugates capable of eliciting anti-hapten antibodies in vivo are disclosed. Methods of preparing the hapten-carrier conjugates and therapeutic compositions are also disclosed. Where the hapten is a drug of abuse, a therapeutic composition containing the hapten-carrier conjugate is particularly useful in the treatment of drug addiction, more particularly, cocaine addiction. Passive immunization using antibodies raised against conjugates of the instant invention is also disclosed. The therapeutic composition is suitable for co-therapy with other conventional drugs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 8 kwic

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL

DETD . . . Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile

diluent such as **water** for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene **glycol** or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl **alcohol** or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as. . .

DETD For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an **aerosol** spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a. . .

DETD . . . (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). **Thc** dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD50/ED50.. . .

=> d 9 kwic

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL

DETD . . . Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as **water** for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene **glycol** or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl **alcohol** or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as. . .

DETD For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an **aerosol** spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a. . .

DETD . . . by PCR using two primers. The 5' primer contains the restriction site of interest followed by approximately twenty nucleotides of **thc** EMI1 coding sequence starting from the initiation codon; the 3' end sequence contains complementary sequences to the other restriction site. . .

=> d 10 kwic

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL

DETD Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;

DETD Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .

DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

=> d 11 kwic

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL

SUMM .DELTA..sup.9 -**tetrahydrocannabinol** (.DELTA..sup.9 -**THC**) [C.A. nomenclature], which alternatively is often referred to as ".DELTA..sup.1 -**THC**" where terpene series nomenclature is used, is the primary active ingredient of the plant Cannabis sativa (marijuana). Occasionally small quantities of the .DELTA..sup.8 -**THC** isomer of .DELTA..sup.9 -**THC** are also present in the plant. Both of these **THC** compounds have known pronounced pharmacological effects on mammals including humans. A wide variety of therapeutic applications of these **THC** compounds have been proposed or investigated, e.g., treatment of glaucoma, high blood pressure, anxiety states, insomnia, allergy, asthma, epilepsy, nausea,. . . so forth, such as reported in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,179,517 and 5,389,375. However, the formulation of .DELTA..sup.8 - or .DELTA..sup.9 -**THC** for medicinal uses has been problematic in view of the fact that these **THC** compounds are resinous gum materials which are insoluble in **water**. On the other hand, known solvents for these **THC** compounds, such as polyethylene **glycol**, **alcohol**, and so forth, tend to have pharmacological activity of their own, which is undesired. As a consequence, previous efforts to formulate .DELTA..sup.8 - or .DELTA..sup.9 -**THC** for pharmacological testing has been frustrated.

SUMM In one particular embodiment, the present invention relates to the compound 3-(5'-cyano-1',1'-dimethylheptyl)-1-(4-N-morpholinobutyryloxy)-.DELTA..sup.8 -**THC**, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of this compound.

SUMM . . . inventive compounds of formula I can be administered in a wide variety of delivery routes including by inhalation (e.g., via **aerosol** delivery) for treatment of a wide variety of conditions including pain, asthma, nausea, and the AIDS wasting syndrome. The compounds. . .

SUMM In the present invention, water soluble derivatives of .DELTA..sup.8 - or .DELTA..sup.9 -**tetrahydrocannabinol** are provided without loss of the biologic activity of **THC**.

SUMM Also, for purposes of general formulae I and II, it is to be understood that the .DELTA..sup.8 - and .DELTA..sup.9 -**THC** compounds generally can have methyl groups as substituents at the 6,6 and 9 positions. The compounds of formulae I and. . .

SUMM The C.A. numbering convention applicable to the **THC** derivative compounds described herein can be understood with reference to general formula III below: ##STR5## where a - - -. . .

SUMM In synthesizing the compounds of the present invention, in general, cyano-functionalized-.DELTA..sup.8 (or .DELTA..sup.9)-**THC** is esterified with a carbodiimide compound as the condensing agent. The cyano-functionalized-.DELTA..sup.8 (or .DELTA..sup.9)-**THC** reactant for this esterification reaction can be prepared by reacting 5'-bromo-1',1-dimethylheptyl-.DELTA..sup.8 -**THC** with an alkali cyanide, e.g., sodium cyanide, in an aprotic solvent, such as dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), at about 50.degree. C. for. . .

SUMM . . . and usage. This has been achieved by preparing morpholinobutyral esters bearing a nitrogen moiety of cyano-functionalized .DELTA..sup.8 - or .DELTA..sup.9 -(**THC**) with the use of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide as the condensing agent. The provision of water-soluble **THC** derivatives in this manner allows for pharmacological studies and therapeutic uses to be performed.

SUMM The manner in which the compounds can be administered can vary. The

compounds can be administered by inhalation (e.g., **aerosol** form); orally (e.g., in aqueous form within a pharmaceutically acceptable aqueous solution); parenterally, such as intravenously (e.g., within an aqueous. . . mixture of aqueous liquids); transdermally (e.g., using a transdermal patch); or using an enema. Again, an important attribute of the **THC** derivatives of this invention is that they can be conveniently and effectively administered to a host in aqueous-based solutions, suspensions,. . . or emulsions, in view of their enhanced water solubility property. The aqueous medium used as the solvent for the solute **THC** derivative compounds of the present invention can be based solely on water as the liquid medium. Alternatively, conventional organic solvents. . . only to the extent they do not have pharmacological activity. Again, water is the preferred medium for solubilizing the active **THC** derivative compounds because of its absence of pharmacological activity and convenience of use.

SUMM The compounds described herein in the practice of the inventive therapeutic method can be administered via **aerosol** delivery via an atomized aqueous medium.

SUMM . . . The oral administration can be accomplished using aqueous pharmacological solutions, suspensions, emulsions, syrups, elixirs, and so forth, which have the **THC** derivative active agents solubilized therein. In rodents, such as mice, the effective dosage of the analgesic compound, as administered orally,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said step of administration is performed by **aerosol** delivery.

=> d 11 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:154426 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Water soluble derivatives of cannabinoids
INVENTOR(S):	Martin, Billy R., Richmond, VA, United States Razdan, Raj K., Gloucester, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5847128		19981208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-87279		19980529

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ramsuer, Robert W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Whitham, Curtis & Whitham
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	450

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Water-soluble esters of tetrahydrocannabinoids, which are well-suited for administration in therapeutic aqueous formulations, having following general formula: ##STR1## wherein a - - - b designates a 9(10) or a 9(8) double bond, R' is a --(CH.sub.2).sub.n -- linkage group where n is 1-8,

and R is a -(CZ.sub.2).sub.n - linkage group where n is 6 or more and Z independently is H or a substituent such as a lower alkyl group, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:147035 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Hapten-carrier conjugates for use in drug-abuse therapy and methods for preparation
INVENTOR(S):	Swain, Philip A., Brighton, MA, United States Schad, Victoria Carol, Cambridge, MA, United States Greenstein, Julia Lea, West Newton, MA, United States Exley, Mark Adrian, Brookline, MA, United States Fox, Barbara Saxton, Wayland, MA, United States Powers, Stephen P., Waltham, MA, United States Gefter, Malcolm L., Lincoln, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	ImmuLogic Pharmacuetical Corp., Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5840307		19981124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-457206		19950601 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-414971, filed on 31 Mar 1995		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Housel, James C.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shaver, Jennifer		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Klein, Christopher A., Channing, Stacey L., Craig, Anne I.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	28 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2082		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Hapten-carrier conjugates capable of eliciting anti hapten antibodies in vivo by administering, in a therapeutic composition, are disclosed. Anti-hapten antibodies elicited compete with free hapten upon subsequent challenge of a vaccinated individual. Methods of preparing said conjugates and therapeutic compositions are also disclosed. Where the hapten is a drug of abuse, a therapeutic composition containing the hapten-carrier conjugate is particularly useful in the treatment of drug addiction, more particularly, cocaine addiction. Passive immunization using antibodies raised against conjugates of the instant invention is also disclosed. The therapeutic composition is suitable for co-therapy with other conventional drugs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 kwic

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;
DETD Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .
DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

=> d 13 kwic

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;
DETD Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .
DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

=> d 14 kwic

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL
DETD Cannabinoids, for example **THC**;
DETD Therapeutic compositions may optionally contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients including, but not limited to, sterile **water**, salt solutions such as saline, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, **alcohol**, gum arabic, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene **glycol**, gelatine, mannitol, carbohydrates, magnesium stearate, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxy methyl cellulose, and buffer. Other suitable excipients may be. . .
DETD . . . emulsions, creams, ointments etc., which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agent. For topical application suitable are sprayable **aerosol** preparations wherein the active compound, preferably in combination with a suitable excipient or auxiliary agent, is packaged in a squeeze. . .

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